

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Adelphi,"
Capt. T. M. M. will be
despatched on or about
the 1st December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 22, 1893.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Yamato,"
Commandant SUGI,
will be dispatched for
SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from
Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 24, 1893.

NOTICE

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Menzies."

Commandant BLANC
will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of
the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 24, 1883.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS,
NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Thales".

Capt. Pocock, will have
quick despatch for the
above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, November 28, 1888.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "*Glenclea*,"
Captain Gasson, will be
despatched as above on
or about the 7th December.


This Steamer has superior Cabin Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.
Hongkong, November 23, 1883.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 L.1.1. German Ship
"Otto,"
FORBMAN, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1883.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Hawaiian Barque
"Lilly Grace."

 HUGHES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
This Vessel has good Accommodation for

Cabin Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1883.

Notices to Consignees

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY LIMITED

FROM GLASGOW, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Wingary* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the

Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd December will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 26, 1883.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenfudus* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underaigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. To-day, the 27th November.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, November 27, 1883. d44

The M. M. Co's steamer *Yangtze*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday; also passed Cape St. James at 6.30 p.m. the same day.

The Government House Party, which will include His Excellency the Governor of Macao, will arrive at the City Hall to take part in the St. Andrew's Ball, at 9.30 p.m.

The *Suez* will be taken out of Kowloon Dock to-morrow, and the *Taiwan* will go in. H.M.S. *Cleopatra* will leave the Cosmopolitan Dock to-morrow.

In our advertisement columns will be found the numbers of the bonds, payable at par, of the first drawing of the Chinese Imperial Government eight per cent. loan of 1881.

Just before six o'clock this evening, the unusual sound of the fire-bell rang out. Fortunately, the alarm was hardly needed. A chimney in one of the houses in Wyndham Street, near the Central Station, caught fire, and was checked in a few minutes.

The counterfeit coin case, in which four men were charged by Inspector Quincey with uttering base money, resulted to-day in the discharge of three of the men. The first defendant, a money changer, was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and the money was ordered to be destroyed. Mr. H. J. Holmes defended the accused.

This morning, Mr. Daniel Edward Caldwell, was, on the motion of the Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), admitted by Chief Justice Sir George Phillips as solicitor and attorney of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. In moving for Mr. Caldwell's admission, the Attorney General said Mr. Caldwell had been recently examined by a board of examiners here, and his and his brother examiners were of opinion that Mr. Caldwell had passed an admirable examination and one that would entitle him to honours under any system. The Chief Justice said he was very pleased to hear it, and congratulated Mr. Caldwell on his success.

A Croquet match between An 11 of the H. K. C. C. and 11 of H.B.M.'s Navy will be commenced at 2 p.m., on Friday, 30th instant, and continued at 11 a.m., on Saturday, 1st December.

The H.K. C. C. The Navy.
Mr. H. G. Rice, D.A.C. Lt. Stafford

Mr. Connolly, R.A.C. Lt. Plumb, R.M.L.I.
Mr. P. S. C. Haro Lt. Gamble

Mr. G. V. Daughlin Lt. Brownie
Mr. G. H. D'Aeth Lt. Daubouy

Mr. H. St. D. Jarrett Mr. Cooke
Mr. H. F. Whyte Mr. S. Pasquhar

Mr. C. P. Lloyd Mr. G. De Chair
Mr. W. Watson-Pike Mr. R. Gibbons

A.D.C.
Mr. G. A. Porter, Lt. Gubbins
A.D.C.
Mr. H. G. Fincham, Drmr. Gorgrove

By kind permission of Admiral Meyer and staff of *La Victorieuse*, their Band will play a selection of music on the Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon, the 1st December, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

Saturday being the day following the national festival of St. Andrew the new seats on the ground will be available for visitors.

The Chinese Mail says:—The other day a smuggling boat eluded the customs at Lupa in the following ingenious manner. The boat was one of those that mandarin travel in. A venerable looking gentleman with a long beard was placed on deck, with several obsequious attendants. The boat passed the station without reporting, and when the customs people that went in pursuit saw the majestic looking gentleman, they thought he must be Ping Sit-Kam, the Imperial Commissioner, and, being assured of this by the boat people, returned in haste to inform their superior. In the meantime the smuggling boat got too far off with a fair wind for the Customs officer to overtake it and pay his respects to the great man. It was afterwards found on inquiry in Canton that no such great man had come that way.

The *Wai-sun-yat-po* quotes from a European paper, that the Jews in Berlin had insured their synagogues and then burnt it down, and recovered the value insured, for which two were sentenced to imprisonment for four years and others to lighter punishments; adding, "this affair probably originated with the Christians" (此事或由信耶蘇教之人而來).

Does the *Wai-sun-yat-po* mean to say that the Jews did not set fire to their synagogues, and that the affair was trumped up by the Christian government?

The *Chung-wo-yeung* has an article in praise of Liu Yang-shih, the chief of the Black-flags, in which it says his fame exceeds that of Li Hung-chang, and Tso Hui-sheng; and that he will rank with Bismarck and Moltke. It finishes by quoting the words of Mencius as applicable to Liu:—"Though a man may be wicked, yet if he adjust his thoughts, fast and bath, he may sacrifice to God."

By the arrival here of the steamship *Ningpo*, Captain R. Cass, from Canton yesterday afternoon, a most distressing case of attempted suicide was made known to the authorities of this Colony. On boarding the steamer when she came into harbour, the Police were informed that a European passenger on board was suffering from sickness. Inspector Cradock, who is in charge

of the Police Hk., on being informed of the circumstance, determined to make further inquiries into the case, and with that intention in view, he boarded the *Ningpo*, and found that the person reported to be sick, Mr. Edward Hughes Hallett, was suffering severely from poisoning. He promptly had Mr. Hallett removed to the Government Civil Hospital, which was reached twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, just exactly an hour and a half after the arrival in harbour of the *Ningpo*. Dr. Wharry, having ascertained Mr. Hallett's condition, soon had the stomach pump at work. This had a salutary effect, and the patient's condition was materially improved in a very short time, and there seemed at first every probability of his recovering, but unfortunately it was not so, and Mr. Hallett died at 4.30 p.m. We learn that Mr. Hallett was shipped by Captain Cass as chief officer of the *Ningpo* only a short time ago, and had only made one voyage in her when the steamer went to Canton. For some reason, Captain Cass discharged him before the British Consul at Canton. He came down as a passenger in the *Ningpo*. About eight o'clock yesterday morning, while the steamer was on her way down, those on board noticed that his cabin door was shut, and on looking in at the window they observed that he was lying down, and looking very peculiar. An entrance into the cabin was effected, and it was observed that an empty vial, which had contained six ounces of laudanum, and which had been taken from the ship's medicine chest, was standing close beside him. It was at once suspected that he had taken the laudanum, and Captain Cass immediately took steps to bring him round. Several emetics were applied without effect, and as a last resource he was given 30 grains of sulphate of zinc. This made him vomit, and he was somewhat relieved, but he still remained in a comatose condition until taken to the hospital. We believe the reason he was not removed to hospital at once was because a doctor had been sent for, and those on board the ship were awaiting the physician's arrival when Inspector Cradock boarded her. Mr. Hallett was the son of the Rev. Hughes Hallett, of Gravesend.

An enquiry was opened at the Civil Hospital to-day before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, the Coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs C. G. Bunker, L. Piron and J. A. da Costa. The evidence of Captain Cass was taken and amounted to what we have stated above. Dr. Marquis gave evidence as to the deceased being brought to the Hospital, his subsequent death, and the post mortem examination which revealed that the cause of death was asphyxia, which might have been the result of a dose of laudanum. In the stomach eight ounces of a brownish liquid were found. The second maid, Mr. Malcolm Lampert Robinson, gave a description of finding the deceased in a comatose state and mentioned that he was inclined to intemperance and of a somewhat despondent temperament. He had to be heard several times to declare that he was of no good, and that he wished he was dead. At the conclusion of this evidence, the court was adjourned for the production of the vessel's pantry-boy, who, saw the deceased go to the medicine chest and get the bottle of laudanum.

Have you ever suggested to Mr. Fraser-Smith that if he took up the matter in the *Hongkong Telegraph* he would get a percentage of the money from the contractors if the bills were paid?—Certainly not.

Have you taken Mr. Stewart Fraser-Smith at any time and introduced him to the contractors who were complaining of the delay in receiving payment?—No.

Has either he or his brother been to your house and had a drink?—The younger brother has been at it several times; he generally had something to drink when he came. I have five children. I have not seen in the habit of giving Mr. Stewart Fraser-Smith champagne to drink; he has had champagne with me in my house perhaps three or four times in two years. My salary and allowances amount to \$88 a month. I pay \$28 a month for rent; but up to the last two months I have sublet a room at \$10 a month. I certainly do not live beyond my income. I have some money saved.

Cross-examined by defendant, witness said:—I never had any conversation with either you or your brother about the Taytam waterworks. I had no conversation with either of them about the Taytam waterworks. I had no conversation with either of them about the Taytam waterworks. I had no conversation with either of them about the Taytam waterworks.

After witness had denied over and over again that he had ever at any time had any conversation with either defendant's brother or himself about the delay in the payment of the bills, he said that the statement made by defendant's brother that witness had taken him to these contractors was a falsehood.

Defendant:—Have you never received any money and champagne in connection with the waterworks?

Witness:—I positively swear I have not. Defendant then examined witness at some length as to whether he had ever collected accounts for Mr. Miller, who had supplied some pipes to houses in Gough Street, where repairs were going on some days ago. Witness denied that he had collected any accounts, and that on one occasion a gentleman had asked him to play Mr. Miller a bill which he was due him.

Defendant:—Then as a matter of fact you have collected an account for Mr. Miller. His Lordship:—You can scarcely call that collecting. A young gentleman called you in and said, "I have a bill due to me, and I want you to play it for me." You would not call that collecting.

Defendant:—I should certainly call that collecting. Defendant examined witness on this point for a short time more, without getting anything out of him, and then he directed himself to finding out what witness's expenses amounted to a month. Witness said his rent was \$28 a month, including taxes; he had five children at school, for which he paid \$8 a month; he paid \$5 or \$6 for a cook, \$2 for a house boy, and \$5 for a housemaid for charcoal, and about \$30 for the laundry. He was not allowed a bill of \$1 or \$1.50 a month, as his wife did the most of the washing. It cost him about \$2 a month for beer and wine; and about \$10 a year for clothes. He did not have two new suits a year; he had not had a new suit for two years.

Witness said he had entered the Surveyor General's Department three years ago, and that he was part-proprietor of the "Oriental Hotel," but although they were not able to pay the liabilities of the business when they closed the place, he was not called upon, under the terms of the partnership, to give up the money which he had saved. Witness said that he was paid \$300 a month as salary, and that he was paid \$5 a month for fire brigade work, and besides that he was allowed extras by the Government for extra work. He paid \$1 a month to the Masonic Lodge, and \$1.50 to the chapel once every three months. He had never been to the theatre, and he never went to the races, and he never paid for a party or perhaps two drinks a month. He did not have much surplus at the end of the month, but he managed to make both ends meet.

Defendant then produced a promissory note signed by witness, and asked the latter where he had managed to get the money on the loan. Witness explained that the money was not his own, and that he had only acted as broker in the transaction.

Defendant:—You are of course aware that your appointment depended upon making the denial you have made this morning? Witness:—No; I have never thought of it.

You swear it has not had anything to do with the answers you have given my learned friend and myself?—Yes.

This finished the witness's examination.

Mr. Francis:—I have no more witnesses my Lord; I have only to apologise for having had to call Mr. Rose.

Defendant then applied to his Lordship to give him an opportunity of producing evidence to rebut the rebutting evidence of Mr. Rose. He believed Dr. Kenally had made such an application in the Tishborne case, and it had been granted. If he were allowed until to-morrow he would produce evidence to prove that the evidence of the last witness was utterly false from the beginning to the end.

His Lordship said defendant had already had an opportunity of calling his evidence. If such an application as he had mentioned had been granted it was under very peculiar circumstances.

It was, my Lord.

His Lordship:—Why are the peculiar circumstances in this case? You have given evidence in support of your case. You have called in your brother. You might have called others.

Defendant:—Yes, but could I have foreseen that the man would have denied what I said?—Yes.

His Lordship:—You could have called that witness who could have rebutted these statements; you would have called him if you had been satisfied that it would have been to your advantage.

Some further argument took place on the subject, defendant contending that he could bring evidence to rebut the evidence of Mr. Rose, but his Lordship said that they were not trying Mr. Rose on any charge.

Defendant:—I don't say we are. I am not making a charge against Mr. Rose. I am simply contending that the paragraph was written upon information supplied by Mr. Rose and others. I say, if your Lordship refuses my application the matter stops.

His Lordship:—I don't see it has anything really to do with the case.

Mr. Francis having intimated that he had no more witnesses to call, the defendant began his address to the jury. After having made a few preliminary remarks as to the issues in the case, he said that since 1898 it had been held that it was the privilege of every public writer to criticise the public acts of any public man, so long as he criticised them fairly. He might mention that the truth or falsehood of the libel had nothing whatever to do with the case. He had not shrunk from pleading justification, and he intended doing so at first, from fear, but he had changed his mind, and he did not think the Supreme Court of Hongkong, where he was being tried on a criminal charge of libel, was the proper place for the investigation of the

affairs of a public department, which more properly lay within the province of Her Majesty's Government. It was that alone that induced him to withdraw his plea of justification, to which, if they were not the newspapers, his learned friend had at any time and introduced him to the contractors who were complaining of the delay in receiving payment?—No.

His Lordship:—There are no legal technicalities concerned in the matter. It is a case in which the principles of justice are concerned. I merely pointed the question out to you.

Defendant:—I can thoroughly understand both what your object is and what you mean. His Lordship:—I don't quite see how you can make it out that in the present case Mr. Price's private act is his public act. Assuming it to be true that somebody had written the *Singapore Free Press* and that it came into your office and said that Mr. Price kept all the good things; and supposing the jury were to find that libellous, could you say it was the public act of Mr. Price?

Defendant:—No, I should not put it that way. I said it was the proper thing to call for an investigation into the case. However, I hope your Lordship will instruct the jury fairly as to what the law is.

His Lordship:—I shall certainly do it as fairly as I can, Mr. Smith.

Defendant:—I am quite sure of that, my Lord.

Defendant then dealt with the evidence. He knew that although he was not the writer of the paragraph he was responsible for its publication; but he hoped to that fact, which had been sworn to in the witness box, would go a long way towards relieving their minds of any idea that he was actuated by malice or any other motive. He said that the paragraph of the alleged libel, Mr. Francis had put in a paper of the 14th September containing the same paragraph, but had he known that was to be done, he would have asked his witness in the box whether it was not true that he had looked over the paragraph after it had once been set in type, and that he had carried on his case; and he knew nothing whatever regarding it until he received the summons. He had previously, on his return from Macao, remonstrated with his brother for what he thought was a very silly thing to do—to lay himself open, not to an action, but to the suit of a man, who was the editor of the newspaper, and himself, and the other newspapers in the Colony were under the impression that an embargo had been laid upon officials taking action in the law courts. Perhaps he should have seen that it did not appear. But, however, he was quite prepared to stand the responsibility of the republication. The greater portion of the paragraph dealt with Government contracts. They had heard from Mr. Price that a great many of his business contracts were arranged. Mr. Price was of opinion that the best system in some cases. He was of opinion that it was a most pernicious system that led to a great deal of jobbery and corruption, and he was perfectly certain that his idea prevailed very extensively throughout the Colony. He might even go further and say that he thought there were hundreds of gentlemen in this Colony who knew that the fact that the practice was a pernicious one. He therefore contended that he was perfectly right in calling attention to what he thought was a public grievance, and which was not intended in any way to apply to Mr. Price or to any member of his department. Mr. Price had told them that the giving out of these contracts was in the hands of His Excellency the Governor. The greater portion of his learned friend's eloquence with regard to the whole of this paragraph instead of being in defence of his Excellency the Governor, was an allegation of insinuation of jobbery, corruption or mismanagement of office in the giving out of these contracts it must be applied to His Excellency and not to Mr. Price. There was not one word in the paragraph that could be construed into a libel or anything approaching a libel. A clever barrister, he said, would have known that his business if he could not make the simplest adverse sentence applied to a public man out to be a libel. Defendant next referred to the point as to whether one libel justified the making of another; and in connection with this he read the other written by the Surveyor General to the Colonial Secretary, and published yesterday. After having read the letter he said a more villainous, scandalous libel was never heard of in this world—a more unjustifiable, uncalculated, unnecessary, vindictive and villainous letter was never penned by an officer of any government.

His Lordship:—I am quite sure of that, my Lord.

Mr. Francis, rising up suddenly and angrily, said that gentleman would cease to call me his friend. The term is only used among learned gentlemen of the bar. I repudiate in the strongest terms that he is my friend. I would be disgusted to be his friend. It is sickening.

Defendant:—I beg the learned gentleman's pardon—my learned enemy. You have spoiled me somewhere; I don't know exactly where I was.

Defendant, continuing, said the learned barrister had passed a eulogistic and high opinion on Mr. Price. Up to the reading of that letter, he had no reason to doubt that Mr. Price was everything that he had been painted by the labourer, who, he trusted, was worthy of his hire. He left it to their common sense of justice, to their unbiassed men, as Englishmen, if they could find it possible in the face of that scandalous, defamatory and infamous letter, for him to have libelled Mr. Price. He then explained what he called the circumstances in connection with this letter. He did not dispute that if Mr. Price did not want the *Telegraph* in the department he had a perfect right to have it discontinued; but he contended that it was quite unjustified in writing the letter, a letter which he might say was, owing to defects in the Government departments, published in the *Telegraph* a week after it was written. The rest of the letter was a mere attack on the character of Mr. Price, and that of his brother or the statement of Mr. Rose was the correct one; and also in commenting on the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted. In the

course of his remarks on the latter subject he said he had a great admiration for Mr. Francis, who had by his own efforts, risen from eight pence a day to his present position. He also thought Mr. Francis would have treated one whom he had been proud to call his friend, and who had saved him both through his paper and otherwise.

Mr. Francis said he would only say with regard to Mr. Fraser-Smith's last observation that he was not aware of his ever having rendered him any services either by himself or by his paper; and he would also correct a slight mistake that had been made. When Mr. Francis left the Ministry's service he was receiving four shillings and sixpence a day and not eight pence. After remarking that the paper had been started in 1882, and that defendant, somewhere about the middle of that year was brought up, criminally convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, Mr. Francis said that from that time until this, as they all knew, he had distinguished himself in his paper by violent and scandalous attacks upon Mr. Bauman, the Court, the jury and everyone connected with that case. When Mr. Price returned to the colony the *Telegraph* was full of these scandalous attacks, and Mr. Francis did not think it at all peculiar that Mr. Price should request defendant to stop the paper supplied to his department. There would certainly be a grave additional reason for doing what he did, if that paper, as defendant's did, contained attacks upon the Surveyor General and his department. Would, he asked, any head of a house put into the hands of his employees a paper containing attacks upon himself? Mr. Price's letter would never have seen the light of day, but for Mr. Fraser-Smith. That letter was written by Mr. Price in his official capacity to his official superior, and he said that which was perfect right to write, and was a privileged communication which could not in any way or sense be made out a libel. Defendant had the impudence to tell them that he knew nothing about the fact of that letter having been written until yesterday, and yet a few minutes later he told them it was the case of a public discussion and conversation in the Colony a week after it was written. Defendant had himself supplied the key to his conduct; the motives of his virulent and malicious attacks upon Mr. Price. It was the same in Mr. Bauman's case. A few words dropped by Mr. Bauman, reflecting upon him and his paper, were the cause of the whole of the attacks made upon that gentleman. Here in this case he resented, bitterly and earnestly, Mr. Price's refusal to take his paper, and he must also have known the contents of the letter. Defendant, in his opening speech, had designated himself as the biggest scoundrel in this colony; he had persistently and maliciously attacked a man of whom he knew nothing. Defendant was perfectly entitled to give forth his very valuable opinion to the public as to the propriety or impropriety of the Taytam water scheme. His crude opinion on sanitary affairs, his important remarks as to the manner in which the Government was carried on, and his perfectly just liberty to criticise all Mr. Price's public works, but he had no right to impute contemptible and corrupt motives to Mr. Price in everything he did, and to say that Mr. Price had no desire to benefit the public service, but that he was doing everything for his own aggrandizement. These were the things which Mr. Price was entitled to defend. What did they think of the motives of a man who told them in open court that he had been taken by surprise; that he and the editors of the other newspapers were under the impression that he was shielded by some Government order, the cowardly, scoundrelly, and contemptible manner in which Mr. Price was shielded from any counter-attack by Mr. Price, by some governmental order. Until yesterday there was not one word said about defendant not having written the article himself.

Defendant:—It is not true; I stated that I did not write the article at the Police Court.

His Lordship:—That was not made public.

Defendant:—It appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Francis said he was present in the Police Court, and he never heard one word of it. Then again, Mr. Francis remarked, defendant attempted to bolster up the falsehoods in that article by getting a letter written by his own brother, holding out that all the statements contained in that vile paragraph were believed in by many of the public. What could be more false, and treacherous on the part of a public writer in a public paper than to endeavour to persuade the public that a great many believed in his views by such means as this. It had not been denied that the letter was written by defendant's brother, and he asked them to infer that it had. Let the jury judge for themselves who wrote this particular paragraph in defendant's paper.

Robert Hendricks, seaman on board the U. S. S. *Porpoise*, was brought up for being a stranger, and was ordered to be sent on board his ship.

James West, seaman unemployed, was convicted of this offence, and fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour.

John James Brown, a West Indian, and a carpenter, had committed the same offence. It appeared from his statement that he had a child by a woman named Lydia Joashira, to whom he gave money for the support of the child at the convent. Defendant, being informed that the woman was spending this money in Tze-Fa lottery tickets, went to her house and effected an entrance, and took \$5 worth of blankets, which he converted to his own property. He was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour, and ordered to pay \$5 compensation or undergo another 14 days' hard labour.

English as she is spoke.

The following letter appears in the *Pail Mail Budget*:

Sir,—In the *Pail Mail Budget* received by this mail you quote some specimens of "English as she is spoke" by the Indians of North America. I have been a schoolmaster for seven years in England and India, and think I can match your quotations with strange ease. About five years ago I examined a grammar school in Warwickshire. One of my questions was, "What do you know of Roger Bacon, William Shakespeare, John Milton, John Bunyan, and Sir Isaac Newton?" One first-class boy wrote the following refracting answer:—"Sir Isaac Newton was the founder of the Latin *Principia* Lemma; William Shakespeare was a dramatist; John Milton wrote *Adam and Eve*; and Roger Bacon for coming back and saying he was a Baronet and claiming an estate." One does not often get such a cluster of gems in one answer, but I have not met less quaint specimens in my Hindoo class-rooms. Some of the quaintest must be omitted; but the following are treated to suffice to give some idea of their nature. A father sending his son to school requests "to admit him into your well-esteemed shed, and oblige to the post."

A young student writes:—"I am very sorry to inform you that my age is about twenty-one years, and have got two children, yet I am very anxious to learn English. I am born under a lucky star; but unfortunately I, being a strong-headed youth, do not remember anything, though I work hard." One student informs me that, as I am suffering from a strong pain in my right arm (right arm), I want sick leave; and a fourth, "I have the disease of my liver" (liver). But the only

offender heard is of poverty. "Oh, my good lord, I cannot pay my school fees, as my father will not spare me money, and my rupees per month for my food expenses. I have not been able to buy a pair of shoes even in this hot weather for these four or five months, on account of the lack of rupees. My father cannot send me more, as he gets thirty a month only, and has twelve children, besides having run into the debt of 1,000 rupees; so many by these two marriages of myself and my brother. P.S.—My shoes burn under the hot sun when I am off from the school at 3 p.m. More blunders in idiom and grammar are innumerable. One worthy says: "It is not the characteristics of a gentleman to pick the holes of friends" (pick holes in his friends). "Before the invasion of paper-mill, paper was very costly" (costly). But I could give you columns full of such rubbish, and must conclude with a few samples of the sort of history I have to get from my pupils. 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THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese literature, has reached its Twelfth Volume. The Review is a monthly publication, and is intended to be a source of information to students of Chinese literature, and to those who are interested in the progress of Chinese literature. It contains many interesting notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Education, Mythology, History, Literature, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours to make it present a careful and concise record of literature and art, and to give critics embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued, and form an important means of obtaining from an affluence among students knowledge on obscure points.

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Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is an essential cultivation. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hancu, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watt, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jayne, Giles, and Fison, all well-known names indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuen' are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Bandit of China,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Celestial in Western Borneo' is a paper of some length, and which has been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H.K. Daily Press.

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position as a source of information to the neighboring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionaries, among whom the high degree of Chinese scholarship is now so widely cultivated, and who are so generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and as a source of information to the Chinese post-graduate of the eleventh century, Sun Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the life of the Review, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

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(c) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

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(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(f) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(g) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(h) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(i) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(j) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(k) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(l) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(m) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(n) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(o) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(p) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(q) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

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(t) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(u) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(v) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(w) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(x) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

(y) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

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3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

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2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
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The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

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2. The following cannot be transmitted:—
Papers insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as tinboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dynamite, Iodine, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, Iodine, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the P. & O. Co.'s Factory. 3. From P. & O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Section. 9. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 10. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 11. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 12. From Pier to East Point.

Section. 13. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 14. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 15. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 16. From Pier to East Point.

Section. 17. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 18. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 19. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 20. From Pier to East Point.

Section. 21. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 22. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 23. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 24. From Pier to East Point.

Section. 25. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 26. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 27. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 28. From Pier to East Point.

Section. 29. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 30. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 31. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 32. From Pier to East Point.

Section. 33. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 34. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 35. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 36. From Pier to East Point.

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